NOTE XXXV.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE RHYNCHOPHOROUS GENUS APODERUS.

BY

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1. *Apoderus cruentatus*, sp. n.

Synonym: *Strigapoderus cruentatus*, Jekel in litt.

Capite, prothorace, scutello tuberculisque baseos elytrorum brunneo-rufis nitidis. Antennis nigris, basi rufis. Prothoracis lateribus elytrisque nigris, his striis profundis grosse punctatis. Subtus pedibusque testaceis, femorum apice tibiis tarsisque brunneis. — Long. 6 mm. rostr. excl.

Of the same size and shape as *Apoderus melanopterus* Wiedem. — Head of a deep brownish red color, smooth and glossy, provided with a short impressed line between the eyes; rostrum with a gibbosity between the antennae; this gibbosity divided by a median impression. The antennae with the two first joints red, the following of a blackish brown; their club black, velvety.

Color of the prothorax similar to that of the head, and extending on the scutellum and on the median portion of the base of the elytra; its sides are more or less washed with black. The prothorax is smooth, narrowed anteriorly and provided at its slightly rounded base with a transverse impressed line which narrows it posteriorly. Behind this line the base shows a small straight impression which is bordered by two raised edges. Scutellum transversely triangular, inclined anteriorly.

Elytra depressed between the shoulders and transversely towards the anterior fourth, emarginated and provided with a raised border round the scutellum, and with a smooth and elongated callosity at the base of the interstice between the first and second striae. The shoulders raised. The elytra show deep striae; those of the disk provided towards the base with large irregular and more or less transverse punctures which obliterate gradually towards the apex of the elytra. The lateral striae have large elongate-ovate punctures towards the base, which become confluent posteriorly and disappear towards the apex of the elytra. The interstices between the striae of the disk are wide and unequal, those of the sides narrow and costiform. The interstice between the fourth and fifth striae is bent inward at the base, and shows in this region a narrow and smooth edge.

Under surface glossy, testaceous. Pygidium and femora of the same color. The apex of the anterior femora and the remaining portion of the legs of a darker brownish shade.

Two specimens from Moeara Laboe, captured in October 1877, have been brought home by the Scientific Sumatra-Expedition.

According to Mr. Jekel this species is also found at Singapore, Mount Ophir, Malacca, etc. and varies in the prothorax, the callosities of the elytra, the under surface of the body and the legs being of a more reddish color. — I have in my own collection a specimen labelled as having been captured in Borneo.

2. *Apoderus (Hoplapoderus*, Jekel*) spiniferus*, sp. n.

A. hystricis vicinus; capite prothoraceque rufo-testaceis, hoc rugoso, nigri-trimaculato; antennis nigris; elytris costatis, interstitiis transverse rugatis, dentibus humeralibus quatuorque dorsalibus armatis; subtus cum pygidio luteis; femoribus concoloribus versus apicem nigro-annulatis, tibiis tarsisque nigrescentibus. — Long. 7 mm. rostr. excl.

Belonging to the same group as *Apoderus hystrix* F.; allied but quite distinct; of a somewhat larger size and broader than this species.

Head and rostrum of a yellowish red, glossy; the head short, globulous, much raised behind the eyes, with a median line which runs along the elevation, and three blackish spots, one on the forehead, the two others above the eyes; sometimes these spots are united into a single band. Rostrum a little raised between the antennae, with a short median line which is impressed at the base; the mandicating apparatus of a darker brown. The antennae black.

Prothorax strongly transverse, rugose, of a reddish yellow with two round black spots towards the base and a similar smaller spot towards the anterior margin. The prothorax is provided with a rather wide median line and with two lateral impressions at the base; the latter has an upturned narrow edge and a little more anteriorly a semicircular transverse line which narrows the prothorax at the sides. Scutellum black, glossy, transversely cordiform, almost perpendicular; its posterior median angle is raised in two points.

Elytra black, not very glossy; their external margin as well as that of the suture showing a smooth edge similar to the four ribs, which may be seen on each elytrum and of which the interior one is slightly bent outward behind the middle where it bears a spine. The second rib is provided with a spine towards the anterior third of the elytrum, whilst the shoulder bears a third spine which is somewhat longer and bent slightly backward. The interstices between the ribs are transversely wrinkled.

Under surface glossy, yellow; metasternum rugose; abdomen superficially punctured; pygidium yellow, finely rugose. Femora smooth, yellow, with a blackish ring towards the apex; tibiae and tarsi brownish, the firsts somewhat rugose. Tibiae of the male unguiculate and moreover provided towards the interior angle of the truncation with a second but shorter tooth [1]. Tibiae of the female only unguiculate.

I do not know if the sexual difference of the tibiae will be found in all the species of Apoderus of this group; it is very distinct in the described species.

A male specimen from the district of Rawas (May 1878) and one specimen of each sex from Koetoer (June 1878) have been brought home by the Scientific Sumatra-Expedition.

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[1] This tooth is not identical with the *mucro* of many of the Curculionidae.